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54 Zeolites.

57 A synthetic zeolite material, designated zeolite Nu-4, having a molar composition expressed by the formula: $0.1 \text{ to } 7.5 \text{ M}_2\text{O} : 0.2 \text{ to } 2.5 \text{ Y}_2\text{O}_3 : 100 \text{ XO}_2 : 0 \text{ to } 50 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$ wherein M^1 is a monovalent cation or $1/n$ of a cation of valency n , X is silicon or germanium, Y is aluminium, iron, chromium, vanadium, molybdenum, arsenic, antimony, manganese, gallium, or boron, and H_2O is water of hydration additional to water notionally present when M^1 is H and having a defined X-ray pattern is prepared from defined aqueous mixtures containing the oxide XO_2 , the oxide Y_2O_3 and a polyalkylene polyamine.

The zeolite is a useful catalyst for xylenes isomerisation and the like.

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ZEOLITES

The present invention relates to a zeolite material, hereinafter referred to as zeolite Nu-4, to a method of making it and to processes using it as a catalyst.

5 According to the present invention, we provide a synthetic zeolite material, designated zeolite Nu-4, having a molar composition expressed by the formula:
0.1 to 7.5 M_2^1O : 0.2 to 2.5 Y_2O_3 : 100 XO_2 : 0 to 50 H_2O
10 wherein M^1 is a monovalent cation or 1/n of a cation of valency n, X is silicon or germanium, Y is aluminium, iron, chromium, vanadium, molybdenum, arsenic, antimony, manganese, gallium, or boron, and H_2O is water of hydration additional to water notionally present when M^1 is H, and having an X-ray pattern substantially as
15 set out in Table 1 (as determined by standard technique using copper $K\alpha$ radiation). Table 1 shows X-ray data for zeolite Nu-4 as prepared. The X-ray pattern is little affected by the type of cation present or by calcination or hydration.

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TABLE 1

Zeolite Nu-4 Example 3 (as made)		Zeolite Nu-4 Example 4 (calcined H form)	
dA	100 I/I ₀	dA	100 I/I ₀
11.3	16	-	-
11.1	20	11.07	33
10.08	15	10.07	36
9.90	8	9.96	10
9.77	6	9.79	10
-	-	9.28	1
9.05	1	9.02	1.5
-	-	8.08	1
7.50	2	7.45	4
7.09	1	7.09	2
6.78	2	6.72	4
6.44	5	6.38	8
6.07	4	6.08	5
6.05	5	6.02	7
5.97	1	5.99	7
5.75	8	5.73	9
5.65	6	5.57	8
5.63	2	-	-
5.41	2	5.38	2
5.19	2	5.15	4
5.07	2	5.04	3
5.01	4	5.005	5
4.915	1	4.899	1
-	-	4.725	1
4.629	9	4.610	9
4.598	1	4.581	1
4.495	2	4.490	1
4.475	2	4.470	2
4.386	13	4.380	14
4.291	10	4.280	13
4.124	13	4.103	3
4.104	4	-	-
4.039	6	4.022	7
3.950	1	3.950	2
3.880	100	-	-
3.850	69	3.869	100
-	-	3.836	73
3.743	51	3.764	35
3.730	50	3.735	54
3.678	27	3.662	29
3.649	22	3.604	4
3.629	5	-	-
-	-	3.500	5
3.466	12	3.469	10
3.364	6	3.368	7
3.332	9	3.342	10
3.329	4	-	-
3.273	4	3.265	3
3.267	4	-	-
3.260	4	3.260	12

Within the above definition of chemical composition, zeolite Nu-4 appears to be most readily formed in a state of high purity when the number of moles of Y_2O_3 is in the range 0.5 to 2.

5 This definition includes both freshly prepared zeolite Nu-4 ("freshly prepared" means the product of synthesis and washing, with optional drying, as herein-
after described) and also forms of it resulting from de-
10 hydration, and/or calcination, and/or ion exchange. In freshly prepared zeolite Nu-4, M^1 may include an alkali metal cation, especially sodium, possibly with ammonium and/or hydrogen and usually, or when prepared from nitrogen compounds, includes nitrogen-containing organic cations as described below or cationic degradation
15 products thereof, or precursors thereof. These nitrogen-containing cations are hereinafter referred to as Q. Whilst potassium or rubidium can be present as alkali metal ions, there is a tendency to form zeolite Nu-10 (described in our co-pending United Kingdom Patent
20 Application No. 8115410) as a significant impurity.

 The freshly-prepared zeolite Nu-4 may contain nitrogen-containing compounds, typically in the range 0.4 to 6 moles per mole of XO_2 . Since Nu-4 is a zeolite, the nitrogen-containing base must be physically trapped
25 within the crystal lattice. It can be removed by thermal or oxidative degradation or by displacement by suitable small molecules. This physically trapped basic material does not constitute part of the composition for the purposes of the definition. Thus a zeolite Nu-4 as made typically
30 has the following molar composition:
0.1 to 7.5 M_2O : 0.4 to 6 Q : 0.2 to 2.5 Y_2O_3 : 100 XO_2 :
0 to 50 H₂O

wherein M^1 is an alkali metal or ammonium, or hydrogen.

35 The H_2O content of freshly prepared zeolite Nu-4 depends on the conditions in which it has been dried after synthesis.

 In calcined forms of zeolite Nu-4, M^1 may be alkali metal and possibly hydrogen but includes less or no nitrogen-

containing organic compounds, since these are burnt out in the presence of air leaving hydrogen as the other balancing cation, or otherwise displaced prior to calcination.

Among the ion-exchanged forms of zeolite Nu-4, the ammonium (NH_4^+) is of importance since it can be readily converted to the hydrogen form by calcination. The hydrogen form can also be prepared directly by exchange with an acid. The hydrogen-form and forms containing metals introduced by ion exchange are described further below.

We believe that zeolite Nu-4 is a new member of the ZSM5/11 series of zeolites, which has the lowest symmetry possible for members of this series. ZSM11 has the highest i.e. has tetragonal symmetry. ZSM5 usually exhibits orthorhombic symmetry, but recently (E L Wu et al J Phys. Chem. 83, 2777 (1979)) it has been claimed that ZSM5 under special circumstances, can exhibit pseudo monoclinic symmetry. Specific treatments, e.g. NH_4^+ exchange, calcination, sorption, can cause displacive transformation from orthorhombic to pseudo monoclinic symmetry. These transformations are completely reversible and in ZSM5 depend only upon the ions or sorbate present within the ZSM5 lattice.

We have found that zeolite Nu-4 as made, or in all its ion exchanged, calcined, hydrated, dehydrated or sorbing forms, always exhibits true monoclinic symmetry. This is best demonstrated by reference to Nature 275, 120 (1978), where it is noted that the major clue to differences in structure, between the closely related zeolites ZSM5 and ZSM11, came from differences in X-ray diffraction data. In the diffraction data for ZSM5 (orthorhombic) there is a significant splitting of certain ZSM11 (tetragonal) type peaks into doublets and there are variations in peak heights. This behaviour confirms that ZSM5 has a lower order of symmetry than ZSM11, but is nevertheless closely related. In going

from tetragonal ZSM5 to pseudo-monoclinic ZSM5 there is further marginal peak splitting. However in the case of zeolite Nu-4 there is very substantial splitting of peaks as compared with tetragonal or even pseudo-monoclinic ZSM5. This splitting includes many new doublets and even triplets, and also marked variations in line intensities. Table 2 compares zeolite Nu-4 with pseudo-monoclinic and tetragonal ZSM5 and also ZSM11. Crystals of zeolite Nu-4 are always characteristically large and prismatic with typical dimensions in the range 3 to 100 μ . Twinning is a very common feature.

Further confirmation of differences between zeolite Nu-4 and ZSM5 comes from sorption behaviour. Table 3 gives sorption results which indicate that HNu-4 has a more constrained tunnel network than HZSM5 since both m-xylene and cyclohexane are sorbed much more slowly than in ZSM5.

This sorption data suggests that zeolite Nu-4 may be useful in separating C_8 aromatic fractions.

Zeolite Nu-4 has molecular sieve properties analogous to those of known zeolites. Thus zeolite Nu-4 may be characterised by its adsorption capacity for molecules of various sizes. Typical results are shown in Table 3. Slight sorption of cyclohexane and rapid sorption of p-xylene suggest an entry port size of about 6.0 Å in diameter. The results given in Table 3 also show that m-xylene is sorbed more slowly than p-xylene, thereby indicating that zeolite Nu-4 may be used to separate xylene isomers. By comparison with ZSM5 prepared from tetraalkylammonium or hexamethylenediamine, zeolite Nu-4 should be more effective in separating xylene isomers.

The invention provides also a method of making zeolite Nu-4 which comprises reacting an aqueous mixture comprising at least one oxide XO_2 , at least one oxide Y_2O_3 and at least one polyalkylene polyamine having the formula:

TABLE 2

Zeolite Nu-4 of Example 3		ZSM5 + NH ₄ exchanged pseudomonoclinic		ZSM5 + as made orthorhombic		ZSM11 & as made tetragonal	
dA	100 ^I /I ₀	dA	100 ^I /I ₀	dA	100 ^I /I ₀	dA	100 ^I /I ₀
11.3)	16	11.2	100	11.2	45	11.9	27
11.1) ^D	20	10.0	70	10.0	30	10.07	23
10.08)	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.90) ^T	8	9.71	12	9.71	20	-	-
9.77)	6	9.02	1	9.02	2	-	-
9.05	1	8.19	1	-	-	-	-
7.50	2	7.38	2	7.38	15	7.5	2
-	-	7.20	1	7.20	1	7.25	1
7.09	1	-	-	-	-	7.11	1
6.78	2	-	-	-	-	6.73	3
-	-	6.56	15	6.56	10	-	-
6.44	5	6.37	15	6.37	10	6.42	2
-	-	6.21	21	6.21	14	6.33	2
6.07) ^D	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.05) ^D	5	6.03	17	6.03)	12	6.09)	3
5.97	1	-	-	5.99) ^D	13	6.03) ^D	3
5.75	8	5.72	12	5.72	5	5.75	2
5.65) ^D	6	5.60	12	5.60	28	5.61	5
5.63) ^D	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.41	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.19	2	5.22	2	5.22	5	5.16	1
5.07) ^D	4	5.09	3	5.09	5	5.03	3
5.01) ^D	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	4.95)	8	4.95	3	-	-
4.915	1	4.93) ^D	8	-	-	-	-
4.629	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	4.599	1	-	-	4.62	4
4.538)	1	4.55)	5	4.55	4	4.46	1
4.495) ^T	2	4.48) ^D	5	-	-	-	-
4.475)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.386	13	4.375	8	4.375	8	4.37	9
4.291	10	4.250	2	4.250	1	4.28	2
4.124)	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.104) ^T	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.039)	6	4.047	2	4.047	1	4.08	4
3.950	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.880) ^D	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.860)	69	3.867) ^D	88	3.867	100	3.86	100
-	-	3.830) ^D	50	-	-	-	-
3.743) ^D	51	3.74	50	3.77) ^D	30	-	-
3.730)	50	-	-	3.74) ^D	50	-	-
3.678)	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.649) ^T	22	3.660) ^D	20	3.660	35	3.68	5
3.629)	5	3.640)	19	-	-	-	-

D = Doublet

* From J Phys Chem 81, (71) p 2777 (1979)

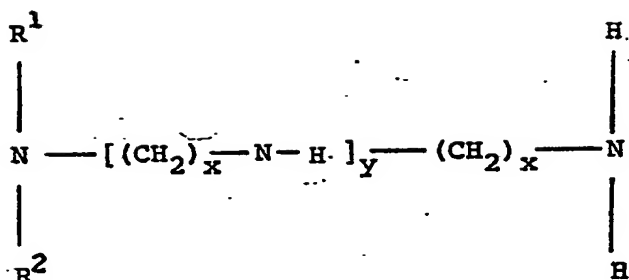
T = Triplet

* From US Patent 3,709,979

TABLE 3 - SORPTION ON HNU-4 (Example 4) AND HZSM5 AT 25°C

Zeolite	Form	% Sorption w/w											
		n-hexane p/po = 0.33				p-xylene p/po = 0.5				m-xylene p/po = 0.5			
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
HZSM5	pseudomonoclinic	9.3	-	9.6	10.5	8.5	-	9.5	100	6.2	-	9.1	9.8
HNU-4	monoclinic	10.5	11	11.2	12.0	8.5	9.7	9.8	10.3	1.9	4.2	6.8	10.0
												0.5	2.5

A, B, C, D are 10 minutes, 1, 2 and 24 hours respectively.



wherein each of R^1 and R^2 , independently, represents hydrogen
 10 or a C_1 - C_6 alkyl group, x is an integer from 2 to 6 and y is
 an integer from 0 to 10, provided that when y is 0 and R^1
 and R^2 are both alkyl groups, x is 2 to 5 and that when y
 is 0 and R^1 and R^2 are not both alkyl groups, x is 4 or 5,
 an amine degradation product thereof, or a precursor thereof.

15 The reaction mixture can have the following
 molar ratios:

XO_2/Y_2O_3 = 40 to 1000
 Q/XO_2 = 0.01 to 4.0
 M^1OH/XO_2 = 0 to 2.0
 20 H_2O/XO_2 = 10 to 200
 M^2Z/XO_2 = 0 to 4.0

However, zeolite Nu-10 of our copending UK Patent
 Application No. 8115410 can be synthesised from a
 25 similar range of molar ratios. Therefore, to ensure
 that zeolite Nu-4 is obtained free of zeolite Nu-10
 it is necessary to employ either low H_2O/XO_2 ratios
 or high M^1OH/XO_2 ratios or both.

30 The preferred ranges for preparing zeolite
 Nu-4 are as follows:

Range 1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{XO}_2/\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3 &= 40 \text{ to } 70 \\ \text{Q}/\text{XO}_2 &= 0.1 \text{ to } 4.0 \\ \text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{XO}_2 &= 15 \text{ to } 45 \\ \text{M}^1\text{OH}/\text{XO}_2 &= 0 \text{ to } 1.0 \\ \text{M}^2\text{Z}/\text{XO}_2 &= 0 \text{ to } 2.0 \end{aligned}$$

Range 2(a)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{XO}_2/\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3 &= 70 \text{ to } 120 \\ \text{Q}/\text{XO}_2 &= 0.1 \text{ to } 4.0 \\ \text{M}^2\text{Z}/\text{XO}_2 &= 0 \text{ to } 2.0 \\ \text{if } \text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{XO}_2 &= 20 \text{ to } 30 \\ \text{then } \text{M}^1\text{OH}/\text{XO}_2 &= 0.04 \text{ to } 1.0 \end{aligned}$$

2(b):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } \text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{XO}_2 &= 30 \text{ to } 40 \\ \text{then } \text{M}^1\text{OH}/\text{XO}_2 &= 0.1 \text{ to } 1.0 \end{aligned}$$

2(c):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } \text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{XO}_2 &= 40 \text{ to } 60 \\ \text{then } \text{M}^1\text{OH}/\text{XO}_2 &= 0.18 \text{ to } 1.0 \end{aligned}$$

Range 3

$$\begin{aligned} \text{XO}_2/\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3 &= 120 \text{ to } 300 \\ \text{Q}/\text{XO}_2 &= 0.05 \text{ to } 4.0 \\ \text{M}^2\text{Z}/\text{XO}_2 &= 0 \text{ to } 2.0 \\ \text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{XO}_2 &= 20 \text{ to } 60 \\ \text{M}^1\text{OH}/\text{XO}_2 &= 0.08 \text{ to } 1.0 \end{aligned}$$

Range 4

$$\begin{aligned} \text{XO}_2/\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3 &= 300 \text{ to } 500 \\ \text{Q}/\text{XO}_2 &= 0.02 \text{ to } 4.0 \\ \text{M}^2\text{Z}/\text{XO}_2 &= 0 \text{ to } 2.0 \\ \text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{XO}_2 &= 10 \text{ to } 70 \\ \text{M}^1\text{OH}/\text{XO}_2 &= 0 \text{ to } 1.0 \end{aligned}$$

Zeolite Nu-4 can be prepared in the temperature range 50 to 250°C. The preferred range is 90 to 180°C and crystallisation is carried out until substantially pure crystalline Nu-4 is obtained. Agitated reactions are preferred.

5

X is silicon or germanium, Y is aluminium, iron, chromium, vanadium molybdenum, arsenic, antimony, manganese, gallium or boron, M^1 is an alkali metal optionally with ammonium and/or hydrogen, M^2 is an alkali metal or ammonium or hydrogen and can be the same as M^1 and Q is the aforesaid polyalkylene polyamine, amine degradation product thereof or a precursor thereof, or a related compound. Z^- is a strong acid radical present as a salt of M^2 and may be added as a free acid to reduce the free M^1OH level to a desired value.

10

15

M^2Z addition, while not essential, can accelerate crystallisation of zeolite Nu-4 and can also effect the size of crystals obtained. It should be noted that addition of M^2Z can promote the formation of α -quartz and α -cristobalite, this can usually be avoided by reducing reaction times and/or temperature to minimise the chances of overrun. If M^2Z remains intercalated within the zeolite Nu-4 framework, then it can have substantial effects on the sorption and catalytic properties. M^1 and/or Q can be present as hydroxides or salts of inorganic or organic acids provided the M^1OH/XO_2 requirement is fulfilled.

20

25

The preferred polyalkylene polyamines are triethylene tetramine, tetraethylene pentamine, and unsymmetrical disubstituted diamines such as N, N-diethyl ethylene diamine.

30

The preferred alkali metal M^1 is sodium and for M^2 , sodium or hydrogen is preferred. The preferred oxide XO_2 is silica (SiO_2) and the preferred oxide Y_2O_3 is alumina (Al_2O_3).

5 The silica source can be any of those commonly considered for use in synthesising zeolites, for example powdered solid silica, silicic acid, colloidal silica or dissolved silica. Among the powdered silicas usable are precipitated silicas, especially those made by
10 precipitation from an alkali metal silicate solution, such as the type known as "KS 300" made by AKZO, and similar products, aerosil silicas, fume silicas and silica gels suitably in grades for use in reinforcing pigments for rubber or silicone rubber. Colloidal silicas of
15 various particle sizes may be used, for example 10-15 or 40-50 microns, as sold under the Registered Trade Marks "LUDOX", "NALCOAG" and "SYTON". The usable dissolved silicas include commercially available waterglass silicates containing 0.5 to 6.0, especially 2.0 to 4.0 mols of SiO_2
20 per mol of alkali metal oxide, "active" alkali metal silicates as defined in UK Patent 1193254, and silicates made by dissolving silica in alkali metal hydroxide or quaternary ammonium hydroxide or a mixture thereof.

25 The alumina source is most conveniently sodium aluminate, but can be or include aluminium, an aluminium salt, for example the chloride, nitrate or sulphate, an aluminium alkoxide or alumina itself, which should preferably be in a hydrated or hydratable form such as colloidal alumina, pseudoboehmite, boehmite, gamma
30 alumina or the alpha or beta trihydrate.

 The reaction mixture is reacted usually under autogenous pressure, optionally with added gas, e.g. nitrogen at a temperature between 85 and 250°C until
35 crystals of zeolite Nu-4 form, which can be from 1 hour to many months depending on the reactant composition and the operating temperature. Agitation is optional,

but is preferable since it reduces the reaction time.

At the end of the reaction, the solid phase is collected on a filter and washed and is then ready for further steps such as drying, dehydration and ion-exchange.

5 If the product of the reaction contains alkali metal ions, these have to be at least partly removed in order to prepare the hydrogen form of Nu-4 and this can be done by ion exchange with an acid, especially a strong mineral acid such as hydrochloric acid or by way of the
10 ammonium compound, made by ion exchange with a solution of an ammonium salt such as ammonium chloride. Such ion exchange can be carried out by slurring once or several times with the solution.

In general, the cation(s) of zeolite Nu-4 can be
15 replaced by any cation(s) of metals, and particularly those in Groups IA, IB, IIA, IIB, III (including rare earths) VIII (including noble metals) and by lead, tin and bismuth. (The Periodic Table is as in "Abridgements of Specifications" published by the UK Patent Office).
20 Exchange is carried out using any water soluble salts containing the appropriate cation.

In order to prepare a catalyst, zeolite Nu-4 may be used in association with an inorganic matrix, or with other materials which can be either inert or catalytically
25 active. The matrix may be present simply as a binding agent to hold the small zeolite particles (0.005 to 10 microns) together, or it may be added as a diluent to control the amount of conversion in a process which may otherwise proceed at too high a rate, leading to catalyst fouling
30 as a result of excessive coke formation. Typical inorganic diluents include catalyst support materials such as alumina, silica, kaolinic clays, bentonites, montmorillonites, sepiolite, attapulgite, Fullers earth, synthetic porous materials such as $\text{SiO}_2\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$,
35 $\text{SiO}_2\text{-ZrO}_2$, $\text{SiO}_2\text{-ThO}_2$, $\text{SiO}_2\text{-BeO}$, $\text{SiO}_2\text{-TiO}_2$ or any combination

of these oxides. An effective way of mixing zeolite Nu-4 with such diluents is to mix appropriate aqueous slurries in a mixing nozzle and then to spray-dry the slurry. Other ways of mixing can be used.

5 If zeolite Nu-4 in any cationic form or as a catalytic composite is exchanged or impregnated with hydrogenation/dehydrogenation components, such as Ni, Co, Pt, Pd, Re, Rh, hydrocracking and reforming catalysts can be made, especially if the Na_2O content is less than
10 0.3% w/w.

A wide range of hydrocarbon conversion catalysts can be prepared from zeolite Nu-4 by ion exchange or impregnation with cations, or oxides, selected from the following, Cu, Ag, Mg, Ca, Sr, Zn, Cd, B, Al, Sn, Pb, V,
15 P, Sb, Cr, Mo, W, Mn, Re, Fe, Co, Ni, noble metals.

Usually the Nu-4 catalyst will be in acid form, thus stoichiometry is maintained by H^+ or H_3O^+ as an additional balancing cation, or as sole cation. Such catalysts may find application in the following processes;
20 catalytic cracking, hydrodesulphurization, hydrodenitri-
fication, catalytic dewaxing, alkylation of alkanes or aromatics, dealkylation, disproportionation, isomerisation of alkanes and alkylbenzenes, dehydration reactions, oxidation and polymerisation.

25 We have found that zeolite Nu-4 is especially useful as a catalyst for xylenes isomerisation. As is well known, the major aim in xylenes isomerisation is to increase the para-xylenes content of the feedstock at the expense of other isomers since para-xylene is a
30 particularly useful and valuable product. The mixed xylenes feedstocks commonly available for xylenes isomerisation usually contain amounts of the three xylene isomers as well as ethylbenzene. Hitherto, some of the mixed xylenes feedstock available has contained
35 relatively small amounts of ethylbenzene but it is anticipated that in the future such feedstocks will

become more expensive and that resort will have to be made to feedstocks containing rather larger amounts of ethylbenzene, say up to about 25% ethylbenzene.

In our copending UK Application No. 8115411
5 we disclose the use of Nu-4 as a superior xylenes isomerisation catalyst.

Zeolite Nu-4 may also find applications in the separation of aromatics and cycloparaffins, and in pollution control by its ability to remove organic con-
10 taminants from aqueous effluents.

The invention is illustrated by the following Examples.

Example 1

Preparation of sodium tetraethylenepentamine (TEPA) Nu-4
15 and sodium hydrogen Nu-4.

The synthesis mixture had the following molar composition: 11.4 Na_2O , 29.3 TEPA, Al_2O_3 , 100.7 SiO_2 , 4058 H_2O , 54.7 NaCl.

37.8 g TEPA were dispersed in 142 g colloidal
20 silica (SYTON X 30) (Na_2O , 0.395 Al_2O_3 , 85.6 SiO_2 , 689 H_2O)
Next 1.3 g sodium aluminate (1.19 Na_2O , Al_2O_3 , 1.29 H_2O)
dissolved in 20 g water (containing 5g sodium hydroxide)
was stirred into the silica suspension followed by 23.5 g
sodium chloride dissolved in 378 g water. The resulting
25 slurry was reacted for 2 days at 180°C in a stirred 1
litre stainless steel autoclave under autogenous pressure.
After cooling to about 60°C the slurry was filtered and
washed with 2 litres of distilled water at 60°C and dried
overnight at 120°C. The product was sodium TEPA Nu-4
30 and had the X-ray diffraction data shown in Table 1 and
molar composition 0.7 Na_2O , 2.2 Q, Al_2O_3 , 64 SiO_2 ,
15 H_2O .

The bulk of this product was calcined in air for
17 hours at 550°C and had an X-ray diffraction pattern
35 very similar to the asmade Nu-4 and nitrogen and carbon

contents less than 0.1. The product was sodium hydrogen Nu-4 and the crystals were prismatic of average size $17 \times 10 \times 8$ μ and having a substantial degree of twinning.

5 Example 2

Preparation of hydrogen Nu-4. The calcined product of Example 1 was slurry-exchanged for 1 hour at 250°C with 4 ml of N hydrochloric acid per g of zeolite. The resulting hydrogen Nu-4 was washed with 10 ml of distilled
10 water per g of zeolite, dried overnight at 120°C and at 450°C for 6 hours.

Example 3

In a second synthesis experiment, the mixture had the following molar composition 1.91 Na_2O , 20 TEPA, Al_2O_3 ,
15 60 SiO_2 , 2400 H_2O , 32 NaCl. The reaction was carried out exactly as described in Example 1 except that the weights of reactants used were as follows: 44.5 g TEPA, 145 g SYTON X-30, 2.7g sodium aluminate, 18g water, 22g sodium chloride, 387 g water. The product was identified as
20 zeolite Nu-4 from X-ray analysis (Table 4) and its as-made composition was 0.38 Na_2O , 2.5 Q, Al_2O_3 , 41 SiO_2 , 12.5 H_2O . Again the crystals were prismatic with average size $12 \times 8 \times 5$ μ and a substantial level of twinning.

Example 4

25 Part of the product of Example 3 was calcined for 17 hours in air at 550°C and then exchanged with N hydrochloric acid as in Example 2. The resulting hydrogen Nu-4 after calcination at 450°C for 6 hours had the following molar composition 0.014 Na_2O , Al_2O_3 40.1 SiO_2 . This
30 sample was used in the sorption and catalytic experiments.

Example 5

In this Example, 10g of the as-made product of Example 1 was heated in a stirred 1 litre stainless steel autoclave with 500 ml of 10% sodium chloride solution (aqueous) at
35 180°C for 6 hours. The slurry product was filtered, and washed with 1 litre of distilled water at 60°C, and dried

dA	11.2	10.07	9.98	9.79	9.31	9.02	7.45	7.09	6.72
$100^I/I_0$	30	26	8	10	1	1	4	2	4
dA	6.38	6.06	6.01	5.97	5.73	5.55	5.38	5.14	4.99
$100^I/I_0$	8	5	7	7	9	8	3	5	6
dA	4.890	4.726	4.609	4.558	4.495	4.461	4.370	4.272	4.126
$100^I/I_0$	1	1	10	3	1	3	10	16	7
dA	4.086	4.047	4.023	3.950	3.880	3.837	3.765	3.736	3.610
$100^I/I_0$	4	2	8	2	100	78	35	45	24

overnight at 120°C. The X-ray data for this product was identical with the as made Nu-4. However, from chemical analysis this treatment removed all the TEPA and converted the zeolite to the sodium form. The molar composition of the dried product was 0.92 Na₂O, Al₂O₃, 72 SiO₂, 20.7 H₂O.

Example 6

In another synthesis experiment, the mixture had the following molar composition 40 Na₂O, 8 TEPA, Al₂O₃, 150 SiO₂, 3770 H₂O, 35 H₂SO₄. In this example 15.1 g TEPA were stirred into 288 g Q-79 waterglass (Na₂O, 0.1 Al₂O₃, 3.775 SiO₂, 24 H₂O). Next 3.8 g aluminium sulphate (Al₂O₃, 3 SO₃, 16 H₂O) and 3.2 g 98% sulphuric acid in 503 g water were stirred into the silicate solution. The resulting slurry was reacted at 180°C for 4 days in a stirred, stainless steel autoclave. The product was again identified as zeolite Nu-4 of molar composition 0.16 Na₂O, 5.8 Q, Al₂O₃, 120 SiO₂, 40 H₂O.

Example 7

In this example, the reaction mixture had the following molar composition after pre-evaporation at 105°C.

2.34 Na₂O, 27 TEPA, Al₂O₃, 96.3 SiO₂, 1926 H₂O, 54.8 NaCl, 38g TEPA were dispersed in 142 g colloidal silica. Next 1.6g sodium aluminate (1.25 Na₂O, Al₂O₃, 3 H₂O) were dissolved in 10g water and stirred into the silica suspension. Finally 23g sodium chloride dissolved in 388g water were stirred in. The resulting gel/slurry had an H₂O/SiO₂ ratio of 40, but by deliberately evaporating with stirring at 105°C, 250g of water were distilled off to give an H₂O/SiO₂ ratio of 20. This mixture was refluxed with stirring in a pyrex flask for 4 days at 105°C. The product was an excellent sample of zeolite Nu-4, having X-ray data as shown in Table 5.

When an identical preliminary reaction mixture was made up as above, but omitting the deliberate evaporation stage, i.e. running the reaction at 105°C under reflux at H₂O/SiO₂ ratio of 40, then after 40 days

TABLE 5 - X-RAY DATA FOR AS MADE ZEOLITE Nu-4 OF EXAMPLE 7

dA 100 ^I /I ₀	11.3 39	10.2 25	9.93 6	9.90 8	7.47 3	6.73 4	6.39 6	6.10 4	6.03 6
dA 100 ^I /I ₀	5.72 5	5.63 6	5.59 6	5.37 2	5.16 2	5.01 3	4.910 1	4.623 8	4.48 3
dA 100 ^I /I ₀	4.460 2	4.375 14	4.271 11	4.120 1	4.077 1	4.004 1	3.867 100	3.850 70	3.779 25
dA 100 ^I /I ₀	3.754 32	3.731 .49	3.655 26	3.605 1	3.493 6	3.447 11	3.401 4	3.357 6	3.314 9
dA 100 ^I /I ₀	3.255 3	3.143 2	3.053 10	2.988 12	2.945 3	2.867 2	2.788 1	2.739 3	2.611 3
dA 100 ^I /I ₀	2.515 2	2.491 3	2.417 2	2.398 3	2.015 8	1.998 8			

the product was zeolite Nu-10 containing no detectable zeolite Nu-4.

Example 8

In this example, the mixture had the following molar composition:

1.81 Na_2O , 47.6 TETA, Al_2O_3 , 50.6 SiO_2 , 2028 H_2O
91.5g triethylene tetramine were stirred into 373g water followed by 137g colloidal silica. Finally 3g sodium aluminate (1.25 Na_2O , Al_2O_3 , 3 H_2O) dissolved in 10g water were stirred in until homogenous (30 minutes). The reaction was as for Example 1 except that the reaction time was 5 days. The product was zeolite Nu-4 having X-ray data as shown in Table 6, and having a molar composition 0.3 Na_2O , 1.4 TETA, Al_2O_3 , 40 SiO_2 , 12 H_2O .

Example 9

The reaction mixture had the following molar composition: 0.50 Na_2O , 20.4 TEPA, Al_2O_3 , 61.8 SiO_2 , 2446 H_2O 32.6 NaCl, 1.47 Na_2SO_4 . 44.5g TEPA were dispersed in 142g colloidal silica. Next 2.3g sodium aluminate (1.19 Na_2O , Al_2O_3 , 1.29 H_2O) were dissolved in 18g water and then stirred into the silica suspension. Finally 22g sodium chloride and 1.7g concentrated sulphuric acid in 388g water were stirred in. The mixture was homogenized, and then reacted as in Example 1, but for a period of 5 days at 180°C. The product was an excellent sample of zeolite Nu-4 having the X-ray data shown in Table 7.

Example 10

The reaction mixture had the following molar composition: 4.64 Na_2O , 20.4 TEPA, Al_2O_3 , 61.8 SiO_2 , 2446 H_2O , 32.6 NaCl. The mixture was as for Example 9, except that 2.5 g sodium hydroxide were added to the sodium aluminate, and no sulphuric acid was added to the mixture. The reaction was as for example 9 except that zeolite Nu-4 crystallised in only 1 day instead of the 5 days required for Example 9. X-ray data for the product is given in Table 8.

TABLE 6 - X-RAY DATA ZEOLITE Nu-4 OF EXAMPLE 8

dA 100 ^I /I ₀	11.7 2	11.26 6	10.8 10	10.11 21	9.85 28	9.13 19	7.47 1	6.97 15	6.76 4	6.37 16
dA 100 ^I /I ₀	6.01 13	5.58 20	5.37 4	5.15 14	5.02 14	4.618 11	4.376 20	4.360 15	4.287 13	3.878 100
dA 100 ^I /I ₀	3.846 72	3.747 60	3.660 32	3.498 15	3.457 15	3.375 14	3.329 15	3.258 9	3.051 13	2.830 16
dA 100 ^I /I ₀	2.623 7	2.520 7	2.430 6	2.216 1	2.067 2	2.028 13	2.011 23	1.889 4	1.683 5	1.638 4

[illegible]

TABLE 8 - X-RAY DATA FOR NU-4 OF EXAMPLE 10

dA $100^I/I_0$	11.26 14	11.13 15	9.98 18	9.60 5	8.93 1	7.44 1	6.70 2	6.36 4	6.02 4	5.92 4	5.68 4
dA $100^I/I_0$	5.56 4	5.37 1	5.12 1	5.07 3	4.993 3	4.844 1	4.607 6	4.521 2	4.360 12	4.262 9	4.083 4
dA $100^I/I_0$	4.010 7	3.989 6	3.843 100	3.813 72	3.766 49	3.728 55	3.652 24	3.634 18	3.477 8	3.450 8	3.348 8
dA $100^I/I_0$	3.318 10	3.256 4	3.140 2	3.051 10	2.983 15	2.979 13	2.942 5	2.869 2	2.735 3	2.608 4	2.565 2
dA $100^I/I_0$	2.516 3	2.502 5	2.490 6	2.418 3	2.400 4	2.081 2	2.019 10	2.011 8	1.998 11	1.957 3	1.920 4

Example 11

The reaction mixture had the following molar composition:

34.5 Na₂O, 280.5 TETA, Al₂O₃, 300 SiO₂, 11320 H₂O, 166 NaCl

5 91.5g triethylene tetramine were dispersed in 137g colloidal silica. Next, 0.45g sodium aluminate (1.25 Na₂O, Al₂O₃ 3 H₂O) and 5.3g sodium hydroxide were dissolved in 20g water and stirred into the silica suspension. Finally, 21.8g sodium chloride dissolved in 363 g water were stirred
10 in and the resulting gel/slurry was homogenised for 30 minutes and then reacted as in Example 1 but for 1 day at 180°C. The product was an excellent sample of zeolite Nu-4 having the X-ray data shown in Table 9. and a SiO₂/Al₂O₃ ratio of 200.

Example 12

The reaction mixture had OH⁻/SiO₂ = 0 and a molar composition:

20.4 TEPA, Al₂O₃, 61.8 SiO₂, 2446 H₂O, 32.5 NaCl,
1.88 Na₂SO₄
20 43g of TEPA were dispersed in 141g colloidal silica. Next, 2.2g sodium aluminate (1.22 Na₂O, Al₂O₃, 1.2 H₂O) were dissolved in 10g water and stirred into the siliceous mix. Finally, 21.1g sodium chloride and 2.1g concentrated
25 sulphuric acid in 380g water were stirred in, and the resulting slurry was homogenized for 30 minutes and then reacted for 9 days at 180°C in a stirred stainless steel autoclave. The product was zeolite Nu-4 having an SiO₂/Al₂O ratio of 52.

Examples 13 to 16

In these Examples, additives were introduced into reaction mixtures of composition as for Example 1. All of the additives were dissolved in the sodium chloride solution
35 except the antimonious oxide, which was dispersed in the final reaction mixture.

TABLE 9

$\frac{dA}{100^I/I_0}$	11.23 15	11.15 20	10.01 17	8.71 2	7.47 2	6.73 3	6.39 5	6.02 5	5.67 3	5.15 2
$\frac{dA}{100^I/I_0}$	5.01 3	5.00 3	4.624 6	4.360 21	4.273 14	4.101 15	4.019 14	3.870 80	3.851 100	3.741 55
$\frac{dA}{100^I/I_0}$	3.659 29	3.649 20	3.630 5	3.499 11	3.444 17	3.353 5	3.252 5	3.201 5	3.156 3	3.058 9
$\frac{dA}{100^I/I_0}$	2.989 15	2.980 12	2.947 6	2.887 2	2.806 1	2.754 3	2.699 2	2.623 5	2.509 14	2.475 11
$\frac{dA}{100^I/I_0}$	2.413 5	2.344 1	2.296 9	2.249 5	2.140 8	2.090 2	2.021 .11	2.004 14	1.995 11	1.965 3

5 In Example 13, the additive was 5g of potassium chrome alum. The dried product was zeolite Nu-4 containing 0.4% w/w Cr_2O_3 .

• In Example 14, the additive was 3g of boric acid, the Nu-4 product contained 0.5% w/w B_2O_3 .

10 In Example 15, the additive was 6.5g of disodium hydrogen phosphate and the Nu-4 product contained 0.6% w/w P.

In Example 16, the additive was 3g of antimonious oxide and the product contained 4% w/w Sb_2O_3 .

Example 17

15 This Example demonstrates that certain diamines can be used in zeolite Nu-4 synthesis. The synthesis mixture had the following composition:

2.32 Na_2O , 26Q, Al_2O_3 , 96.3 SiO_2 , 3862 H_2O , 548 NaCl. 21.6g TETA were dispersed in 142g colloidal silica.

20 Next, 1.6g sodium aluminate were dissolved in 10g water and stirred into the siliceous mix. Finally, 23g sodium chloride in 398g water were stirred in. The mixture was reacted for 3 days at 180°C in a stirred stainless steel autoclave. The product was highly
25 crystalline zeolite Nu-4 having an $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ratio of 80 and the X-ray data shown in Table 10.

By contrast, if symmetrical N, N¹-diethyl ethylene diamine is used in reactions like Example 17, then the product is a mixture of approximately equal
30 amounts of zeolites Nu-4 and Nu-10. If potassium is used as main cation then the product is pure zeolite Nu-10 (see Example 16 of our copending UK Application No 8115410).

Example 18

35 The reaction mixture had the following molar composition:

45 Na_2O , 100 TEPA, Al_2O_3 , 300 SiO_2 , 11,000 H_2O

350g TEPA and 175g Syton X30 were mixed with 374g water. Next, 0.5g sodium aluminate and 8.4g sodium hydroxide were dissolved in 21g water. The aluminate was stirred into the silica suspension and reacted for 2 days at 150°C in a stirred 1 litre stainless steel autoclave. The suspension was reacted for 2 days at 150°C in a stirred stainless steel autoclave. The dried product was zeolite Nu-4 having a $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ratio of 250.

An identical mixture was reacted at 180°C and after only 12 hours the product contained approximately equal amounts of zeolite Nu-4, a near-magadiite and amorphous material. After 16 hours, the product contained approximately equal quantities of zeolite Nu-4 and magadiite. This latter result illustrates that the temperature of crystallisation of Nu-4 is more critical at higher $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ratios.

Example 19

The reaction mixture had the following molar composition: 31.3, Na_2O , 25 TEPA, Al_2O_3 , 100 SiO_2 , 4058 H_2O , 19.9 H_2SO_4 42.6g TEPA were mixed into 195g Q-79 waterglass (Na_2O , 0.0025 Al_2O_3 , 3.2 SiO_2 , 24.3 H_2O) and 414g water. Next, 5.2g aluminium sulphate (Al_2O_3 , 3 SO_3 , 16 H_2O) and 15.4g concentrated sulphuric acid were mixed into 119g water. The acidic solution was stirred into the siliceous mixture until homogenous (30 minutes). The reaction was carried out for 2 days at 150°C in a stirred stainless steel 1 litre autoclave. The dried zeolite Nu-4 product had a $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ratio of 87.

TABLE 10 X RAY DATA FOR ZEOLITE NU-4 OF EXAMPLE 17

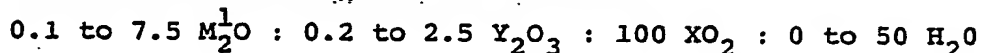
dA	11.11	11.08	9.97	9.96	9.71	8.98	7.42	7.07	6.71	5.99	5.74	5.66	5.60	5.355	5.131	5.020	4.988
100 I/ ₁₀	28	24	33	36	12	1	4	2	2	11	8	8	7	2	3	3	6

dA	4.857	4.652	4.606	4.543	4.447	4.360	4.257	4.073	4.010	3.841	3.810	3.742	3.719	3.644	3.596	3.477
100 I/ ₁₀	1	3	4	1	2	8	12	5	7	100	63	39	49	22	3	6

dA	3.442	3.314	3.246	3.185	3.145	3.114	2.938	2.732	2.804	2.593	2.588	2.509	2.485	2.412	2.394	2.077	2.011	1.992
100 I/ ₀	8	10	4	2	2	2	7	4	4	2	2	3	6	3	4	1	11	11

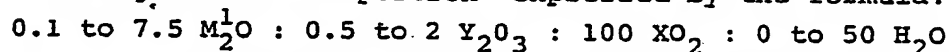
CLAIMS

1. A synthetic zeolite material having a molar composition expressed by the formula:



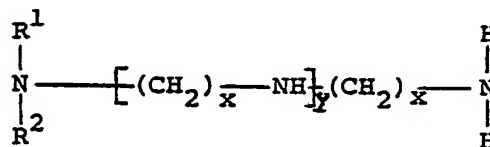
wherein M^1 is a monovalent cation or $1/n$ of a cation of valency n , X is silicon or germanium, Y is aluminium, iron, chromium, vanadium, molybdenum, arsenic, antimony, manganese, gallium, or boron, and H_2O is water of hydration additional to water notionally present when M^1 is H , and having an X-ray pattern substantially as set out in Table 1.

2. A synthetic zeolite material according to claim 1 having a molar composition expressed by the formula:



3. A synthetic zeolite material according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein M^1 is or includes hydrogen.

4. A method of making a synthetic zeolite material as defined in claim 1 which comprises reacting an aqueous mixture containing at least one oxide XO_2 , at least one oxide Y_2O_3 and at least one polyalkylene polyamine having the formula



wherein each of R^1 and R^2 , independently, represents hydrogen or a $\text{C}_1 - \text{C}_6$ alkyl group, x is an integer from 2 to 6 and y is an integer from 0 to 10, provided that when y is 0 and R^1 and R^2 are both alkyl groups, x is 2 to 5 and that when y is 0 and R^1 and R^2 are not both alkyl groups, x is 4 or 5.

5. A method according to claim 4 wherein the aqueous mixture has the molar composition:

	XO_2/Y_2O_3	40 to 1000
	Q/XO_2	0.01 to 4.0
5	M^1OH/XO_2	0 to 2.0
	H_2O/XO_2	10 to 200
	M^2Z/XO_2	0 to 4.0

wherein X and Y have the meanings given in claim 1, M^1 is an alkali metal optionally with ammonium and/or hydrogen, M^2 is an alkali metal, ammonium or hydrogen, Q is the polyalkylene polyamine and Z is a strong acid radical.

6. A method according to claim 5 wherein the aqueous mixture has the molar composition:

	XO_2/Y_2O_3	40 to 70
	Q/XO_2	0.1 to 4.0
20	M^1OH/XO_2	0 to 1.0
	H_2O/XO_2	15 to 45
	M^2Z/XO_2	0 to 2.0

7. A method according to claim 5 wherein the aqueous mixture has the molar composition:

	XO_2/Y_2O_3	70 to 120
	Q/XO_2	0.1 to 4.0
	M^1OH/XO_2	0.04 to 1.0
30	H_2O/XO_2	20 to 30
	M^2Z/XO_2	0 to 2.0

8. A method according to claim 5 wherein the aqueous mixture has the molar composition:

35	XO_2/Y_2O_3	70 to 120
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	Q/XO_2	0.1 to 4.0
	M^1OH/XO_2	0.1 to 1.0
	H_2O/XO_2	30 to 40
5	M^2Z/XO_2	0 to 2.0

9. A method according to claim 5 wherein the aqueous mixture has the molar composition:

	XO_2/Y_2O_3	70 to 120
10	Q/XO_2	0.1 to 4.0
	M^1OH/XO_2	0.18 to 1.0
	H_2O/XO_2	40 to 60
	M^2Z/XO_2	0 to 2.0

15 10. A method according to claim 5 wherein the aqueous mixture has the molar composition:

	XO_2/Y_2O_3	120 to 300
	Q/XO_2	0.05 to 4.0
20	M^1OH/XO_2	0.08 to 1.0
	H_2O/XO_2	20 to 60
	M^2Z/XO_2	0 to 2.0

25 11. A method according to claim 5 wherein the aqueous mixture has the molar composition:

	XO_2/Y_2O_3	300 to 500
	Q/XO_2	0.02 to 4.0
30	M^1OH/XO_2	0 to 1.0
	H_2O/XO_2	10 to 70
	M^2Z/XO_2	0 to 2.0

35 12. A method according to any one of claims 4 to 11 wherein the polyamine is triethylene tetramine, tetraethylene pentamine or N, N-diethyl ethylene diamine.

13. A catalyst composing a synthetic zeolite material as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3.

14. A catalytic process employing the catalyst claimed in claim 13.